









# THE COMMONWEALTH. FRANKFORT.

THOMAS M. GREEN, Editor.  
THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1858.  
FOR CLERK OF THE COURT OF APPEALS,  
GEORGE R. McKEE,  
OF PILASKI COUNTY.

Rev. A. CAMPBELL, Minister of Bethany College, will preach in the Christian Church Saturday and Sunday next at 11 o'clock A.M. and 7 P.M.

We are requested to announce that the Hon. Judge Geo. R. McKee will address the citizens of Georgetown, on Monday, the 15th inst. at 10 o'clock.

We give up much of our space this morning to an article upon city affairs, which calls for the attention of every taxpayer in Frankfort. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not endorse one single position taken in the article, nor until we are better informed upon the subject, can we undertake to endorse its statements of facts. These statements, according to the writer, are based entirely upon rumor, and it is very probable that that lady has, as usual, deviated from the strict truth. We have the most unlimited confidence in the City Clerk and the Hotel Committee, and will venture to say that they can answer every implied or direct charge to the writer and the community. We publish the article merely on account of our high personal respect for the writer, and because we think that both sides should be heard, and not because we in the least doubt that every rumor can be confuted. The article may be taken as a full statement of the motives actuating the malcontents, and, if its statements can be successfully answered, we suppose that of course that dissatisfaction will no longer exist.

A MEASURE OF INTEREST TO FRANKFORT.—By reference to the Senate proceedings of yesterday it will be seen that a bill was reported making an additional voting place in the precinct in which this city is situated. We are surprised that such a measure is advocated by any person in this precinct, as it is well known to every one that all of the votes within its bounds are usually taken by 2 or 3 o'clock on the day of every election. This is a case of additional expense for which there is no necessity.

We believe the measure to have been concocted by Democrats with a view to obtain some unfair advantage over the American party in this precinct, and we hope that it will be voted down. We feel satisfied that if an expression of the wishes of the voters in this precinct were obtained, a very large majority would be found against it.

The Senator from this district very properly said that if his constituents were opposed to this bill, he did not desire it to pass. It is true, he has stated that the leave to bring in the bill had been obtained some weeks since, but we feel satisfied that the project has never been agitated to any extent among the people, and we venture the assertion that not one out of fifty voters in this precinct have ever heard that such a bill, as was reported, was before the Legislature. Our Senator will represent the views of a large majority of his constituents in this precinct if he will oppose the bill.

THE BANK QUESTION.—The bill to recharter the Bank of Kentucky, Northern Bank, and Bank of Louisville, was again discussed in the House yesterday. Speeches were made by Joshua T. White, James K. Huey, Mr. DeLaware, W. B. Maehew, and M. C. Johnson, and while we admired all the speeches, we are compelled to say that the speech of Mr. Johnson was very far the ablest we have listened to this winter, and one of the ablest we have ever heard. It was characterized by thorough knowledge of the subject, forcible argument, and lucidity in every particular. It was as admirable for its frankness and sincerity, its propriety and respectfulness, as for its great strength and logical beauty. We hope that Mr. Johnson will give his remarks to the public.

Death has claimed as its victim another of Kentucky's most distinguished citizens. Samuel Hanson, Esq., of the county of Clarke, is no more. He died, after a long protracted illness, at his residence in the town of Winchester on Saturday morning last at 8 1/2 o'clock. Samuel Hanson was no ordinary man; indeed he was in every sense of the term an extraordinary man. Nature had dealt lavishly with him, and her gifts had been nurtured and cultivated with great assiduity. Born in the city of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, he received the benefits of a superior scholastic and legal education, and at an early age exhibited promises of the ability and usefulness which characterized his subsequent career. He left the District about fifty years ago, in company with Mr. Clay, then a member of the National Legislature for Kentucky, and after a brief residence in other sections of the State, located in the county in which he died, and for upwards of forty years has been regarded by its citizens with the respect, esteem and confidence which are always the attendants of a life of usefulness and private worth.

But the fame of Samuel Hanson was not confined to the country in which he lived, or its immediate vicinity. He was extensively and favorably known throughout the Commonwealth, and his name will long be remembered and revered by hosts of true-hearted friends in every section of the State. His fine scholarly attainments, great legal learning and superior natural abilities placed him in the front rank of statesmen and jurists in Kentucky, and commanded for him a position and a reputation of which any man might be justly proud. He was always a consistent Whig, repeatedly represented his county in both branches of the Legislature, and at one time filled the office of Speaker of the Senate with great credit and distinction. The records of the Legislature for years bear the impress of his masterly genius and the conservative principles which marked his whole political history, and few survive him who have exerted a more potent influence upon the policy of the State during the stormy periods of her political history.

But it was not alone in his public capacity that Samuel Hanson was distinguished. In all his private relations, like the illustrious Bayard, he was "without fear and without reproach." A kind and indulgent husband and father, a faithful counselor and a steadfast friend, he will be remembered as the man who fulfilled his duty to those connected with him by the most unflinching ties.

But eulogy in regard to such a man soon exhausts itself, and we close this brief and imperfect tribute to an old and valued friend, by directing attention to an obituary in another part of our paper by a distinguished contemporary of the illustrious dead.—Observer & Reporter.

## For the Commonwealth. City Reform—Its Necessity.

A proposition will soon be introduced into both Houses of the General Assembly to amend the charter of the city of Frankfort, so as to empower the Common Council to levy taxes on certain descriptions of property, not subject to taxation under the provisions of the present charter; also, authorizing them to increase the rate of taxation to an amount not exceeding one dollar on the one hundred dollars, and as thereby to create a sinking fund for the prompt discharge of all the existing liabilities of the city. This proposed amendment seems to meet the universal sanction and approval of the citizens and the tax-payers of the city. To their credit be it said, they seem to be animated with but one feeling, the earnest wish that the indebtedness of the town should be faithfully met and discharged, even to the last cent of the last dollar, and to that end they are willing to impose upon themselves whatever amount of additional taxation may be requisite for the purpose. At the same time a proposition will be submitted to amend the charter, by making all city officers, including the City Clerk, Treasurer, Marshal, and Assessor, directly elective by the people, and also directing the publication of monthly reports of all proceedings of the board of Common Council, and an annual report of all receipts and disbursements by the Treasurer. Upon this last proposed amendment there is doubtless considerable difference of opinion among the citizens. The ground upon which the friends of reform base their petition for the contemplated change in the city charter, may be briefly stated, thus:

The city is largely, very largely, in debt. The exact amount of this indebtedness is not known to the people at large, even if it is to the members of the Common Council themselves, but it is generally supposed to largely exceed \$150,000. The greater part of this heavy indebtedness has been created by the Board, without any previous authority or action on the part of the great body of the people calling for or demanding the same. For the last seven years the Board has steadily refused and failed to make a full report of the financial condition of the town of the amount of funds which have passed through their hands or those of their agents, or of the manner and purposes for which the same have been applied and appropriated, although fully aware of the strong desire on the part of the citizens that they should do so, and of the great dissatisfaction their failure to make a report has occasioned. The citizens being thus deprived of a report, shut out from light when and where they most needed it, have of course been left to mere conjecture as to whether their municipal affairs have been rigidly and faithfully, or negligently and culpably administered. As is natural under the circumstances, and as should have been expected, doubts, misgivings, and fears, have arisen in the minds of many. They fear, from this continued failure to make a report, that errors both of omission and commission have been committed in the administration of the municipal affairs, that wrongs and abuses have crept into the city government, which solicit the light of investigation and scrutiny, and demand the active agency of thorough reform. Say they, if no wrong has been done, why not let the people see and judge for themselves? If no acts of culpable negligence and error have been perpetrated, why this persistent failure during the long period of seven years to make a report? If no abuses or corruptions, or misapplication of the city resources have taken place, why shut out the light? why shun investigation and scrutiny? Why not make it once, and annually, a full, complete, and detailed report of all matters connected with the city finances? If suspicions have arisen in the minds of any as to these things, the Council have themselves, and themselves alone, to blame for it. Their neglect, their dereliction from duty, in failing to make a report, has been the primary and sole cause of it. But it is my purpose to state facts as they are generally understood, not to enter into arguments. From these facts, the members of the Legislature, who will shortly be called upon to pass judgment upon the propriety of the proposed amendments to the city charter, must deduce their own inferences, and arrive at their own conclusions.

One of the chief causes of the present enormous indebtedness of the city, has been the error of the new, or town hotel, and the wretched manner in which its affairs have been managed or rather mismanaged and abused. A few facts in connection with this hotel business, will not be inappropriate in this connection.

As before said, the City Council, of their own action, without any previous authority from, or consultation with, the great body of the citizens, contracted for the building the hotel and furnishing the same, at a cost largely exceeding \$100,000. To pay for the same they issued the city bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, and running, it is not now recollected how many years. Shortly after this, or it is possible, just previous, they transferred the entire control and management of the hotel building and its business over to a few gentlemen, styled the hotel committee, or directors, not one of whom ever subscribed a dollar's worth of stock in the company in his individual capacity, and several, if not a majority, of whom paid but a limited amount of taxes into the general treasury. Thereupon this hotel directory assumed the entire control and management of the hotel, and all matters connected with it. They, as I learn, considered their authority over the same supreme and absolute. They recognized no authority in the Council directly, or the people ultimately, to inquire into, interfere with, or supervise their action in its administration. They ordered all things as they thought proper, and utterly scouted and scoffed at the idea of any responsibility on their part to the trustees or the people. In one instance, it is said, they even ordered out of the room which was the seat of their meeting, several of the Councilmen who had gone there to enquire into the affairs of the hotel, as intruders who had no right to be there. With such exalted ideas of their irresponsible authority, they employed a landlord upon a salary, to keep the hotel for two years, upon city account. Under his administration, it is currently reported, and generally believed, no regular system of books and accounts, of receipts and expenditures, was ever kept, that many and grievous neglects and abuses arose, and that the peculiar friends and partisans of himself and the two boards, were permitted to live and indulge in comparative luxury, without any charge being made against, or payment exacted from them, at the expense of the honest, industrious tax-payers of the town. The result of his two years superintendency was, that at the end of that time, it was found that the hotel had brought the city in debt from \$10,000 to \$20,000, instead of its having been, as it reasonably should

have been, a source of that amount of profit and emolument, had its affairs been faithfully and honestly conducted. Incredible as it may seem, it is actually stated, upon the authority of one of the directors, that the bar itself brought the city in debt during this time, a time when its universal and notorious knowledge there was more dissipation than was ever known before or since in Frankfort, during the same space of time, more wines drunk at table, and liquors at the bar. Its rumors, and was so publicly acknowledged by the late President of the Hotel Company, that the landlord was frequently in the habit of inviting numbers of gentlemen, his friends and favorites, to dine with him, and feasting them upon the choicest wines and most sumptuous viands, at the public expense, no charge having ever been entered against him thereby. It is also rumored that divers other gentlemen were in the habit of ordering similar dinners, at irregular hours, partaking of the finest wines in the establishment, and yet all was set down to the general account of profit and loss; the loss of course being sustained by the tax-payers of the town at large.

Nor are these the only abuses of power or neglects of solemn duty, which are said and believed to have taken place in the management of the hotel. It is said that after the hotel directory, instigated therein in part by the almost universal outcry of the citizens, had removed the faithful landlord of their own appointment, they leased the hotel out to a citizen of the town for the term of two years at a stipulated annual rent; but that they totally failed, as they should in all common prudence and duty have done, to take from the lessee or his sureties any note, bond, or obligation either for the payment of the rent, or the faithful discharge of his duties as a public landlord. If the city has sustained no loss or detriment thereby, it has been purely owing to the personal honor and justice of the lessee or his sureties, not to the prudent and vigilant watchfulness of its interests by the council or the hotel directory. Nor has this strange neglect of the public interests by its functionaries, whereby serious injury may result to the city, and the community, stopped here. It is further reported that they have again leased the hotel for a term of years to another gentleman, but have again failed to take from the lessee any bond or other obligation for the faithful discharge of his duty and compliance with the terms of his contract, other than his simple notes for the payment of the rent. The consequence is that this gentleman conceives himself under no written contract or legal obligation to keep the house open as a hotel, has frequently expressed his intention to close it immediately upon the adjournment of the Legislature, against the universal wish and most manifest interests of the citizens.

Such are some of the numerous rumors as generally credited and believed, as they are universally life among the people of some of the neglects, abuses, and impositions perpetrated upon the public under the administration of this town landlord and others. These rumors may be true or false. It is sufficient for my purpose that they generally prevail, and are as generally credited. If false, the sooner they are proved to be so the better for all concerned, the better for the uninformed and long patient public, whose minds are at last in a painful and restless state of doubt, suspense, and anxiety with regard to them; the better for those gentlemen to whom the neglect and blame of their occurrence is supposed to attach. If they should, upon rigid impartial investigation, prove to be false, none will be more ready to acknowledge the fact, or none more willing and prompt to do full and entire justice to the gentlemen aggrieved by their existence than my self. But if, on the other hand, they are true, they only show how much a full, complete, and searching investigation into all the public accounts and affairs of the city is demanded by the people, and how urgent and imperative is the necessity for an immediate thorough and radical change in the charter and organization of our municipal government.

With this unfortunate and dearly bought experience of the past staring them full in the face, with these feverish and restless doubts as to the future, disturbing and racking their minds, many, if not a majority of the citizens and tax-payers, are earnestly anxious for the proposed reform in the city charter, whereby they can take their own affairs more directly into their own keeping, and guard themselves against the recurrence of similar wrongs and abuses hereafter. Their petition for reform will soon be presented to the Legislature. Is their prayer unwise, unreasoned, or unjust to any one? If not, it is earnestly hoped it will be promptly granted.

We are authorized to announce H. R. MILLER, as a candidate for Jailer of Franklin County, at the ensuing August election. Jan. 26, 1858—te.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. STEELE, Esq., as a candidate for the office of Presiding Judge of the Woodford County Court at the ensuing August election. [Jan. 20—td.]

## COURT OF APPEALS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 9, 1858.  
CAUSES DECIDED.  
Lilly v. Heffner, Franklin; reversed.  
Anderson Co. Ct. v. Stone, Anderson; reversed.  
Baker v. Emmerson, (2 cases) Cumberland; reversed.  
Kaye v. Kenn, Jefferson; affirmed.  
Stevens v. Porter, Kenton; affirmed.  
Jackson v. Williams, McLean; appeal dismissed for want of jurisdiction.  
Thurmond v. Virginia, Crittenden; petition for rehearing overruled.

WERNESBAY, Feb. 10, 1858.  
CAUSES DECIDED.  
Dreskill v. Haaks, Anderson; reversed.  
Hanks v. Dreskill, Anderson; affirmed.  
Pritchett v. Weston, Henderson; reversed and suspended.  
Lee v. Gray, Kenton; reversed.  
Commonwealth, Kenton; reversed.  
Buckner v. Sayer, Fayette; reversed.  
Lex. & Big Sandy R. Co. v. Lexington, Fayette; reversed.  
Smith v. Adam, (of color) Lou. Chy.; reversed.  
Searce v. Searce, Lou. Chy.; reversed.  
Johnson v. Bullard, Shelby; reversed.  
Petition in first case granted, and overruled as to all the others, but opinion in latter case slightly modified.

The Court then adjourned until court in course.

Dr. VON MOSCHIZSKER, the well known Oculist and Aurist and sole owner of his celebrated Pantoscopic Glasses is now at the Phoenix Hotel, Lexington. Deafness and all diseases of the Eye which require either medical or surgical operation treated and restored in a very few visits. [See Lexington papers.] Dec. 10, 1857—tf.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Special Notice—To the Public.  
We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on or after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuance of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.  
Jan. 2, 1857—2m T. S. & J. R. PAGE.

ART UNION—DRAWING.—Wm P. BRANNAN—the Artist—proposes to dispose of six Landscapes, beautifully framed, on the Art Union plan. In addition, there will be a seventh prize—the portrait of the ticket holder which bears that number. The public are respectfully invited to call and see the paintings, over Drs. Rodina & Sneed's office.  
January 23, 1858.—td.

Special Notice—To the Public.  
We hereby notify our friends and patrons that on and after the 1st of January, 1858, we will consider all accounts due semi annually, viz: 1st of January and 1st of July; and on all accounts not promptly paid at that time, interest will be charged until paid. Thankful for the liberal patronage of our friends and the public, we solicit a continuance of the same, knowing that under our new arrangements that we can and will make it to their interest to patronize us.  
We will continue to keep a good assortment of goods for gentlemen's wear.  
GILLISPIE & HEFFNER.  
Jan. 11, 1858.—td.

800 Barrels Salt for Sale.  
A first rate article, low for Cash.  
Nov. 18, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE & Co.

I. O. O. F.  
CYRIL LODGE No. 5, I. O. O. F., meets every Monday night at 7 o'clock. Transient members are respectfully invited to attend.  
J. J. HAMPTON, Rec. Sec'y.  
PILGRIM ENCAMPMENT No. 4, I. O. O. F., meets the second and fourth Thursday nights. Transient members of the Camp are respectfully invited to attend. J. J. HAMPTON, Scribe.  
Dec. 9—td.

Masonic Notice.  
At a regular meeting of THIRAM LODGE, No. 4, on Monday, 24th Dec. 1857, the following gentlemen were elected and installed officers for the ensuing year:  
G. S. MACKLIN, M. W.  
W. R. FRANKLIN, S. W.  
A. CONNERY, J. W.  
GEO. W. LEWIS, Sec'y.  
A. G. HODGES, Treas.  
H. STEARNS, S. D.  
JNO. M. TODD, J. D.  
C. N. JOHNSON, S. & T.

The regular meetings of the Lodge are held on the 2d and 4th Mondays of each month.—Members of the Legislature who are Masons and other transient brethren are invited to attend.  
Franklin Division, No. 28, S. of T., meets every Sunday night in the upper room of the Court House. Members of the Legislature, and other visitors who are Sons of Temperance are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Division.  
HENRY WINGATE, W. P.  
THOMAS S. PETTIT, Rec. Sec'y.  
Dec. 8, 1857—td.

Cove Mill Flour.  
The undersigned will keep a supply of FLOUR, BRAN, SHORTS, AND CRUSHED CORN, for sale at Haana's Block, No. 3, Main Street; his flour he warrants in every instance.  
Dec. 4, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE.

Wheat Wanted.  
At the COVE MILL, by  
Dec. 4, 1857—td. R. C. STEELE.

Special Notice.  
350 BUSHELS CLARK COUNTY BLUE Grass Seed in store and for sale by  
Dec. 4—td. W. A. GAINES.

Franklin County, Sec.  
TAKEN up by Mrs. Mariah W. Noel, living about two miles north-east of Frankfort, one RED COW, with white back and belly, marked with a swallow tail, in the right ear, no other brands or marks; supposed to be three years old; appraised to twelve dollars before the undersigned, a Justice of the peace of said county, by J. J. Nellie, a house-keeper in said county, this 23rd day of January, 1858.  
Feb. 10, 1858—1m. GEO. W. GWIN, J. P. & C.

House and Lot for Sale or Rent.  
The undersigned wishes to sell or rent the former residence of Mrs. Mariah W. Noel, on Main street, Frankfort, Ky. Apply to  
Feb. 10—td. S. M. NOEL.

NEW OWEN HOTEL.  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
This establishment, located on the corner of 2d and Rice streets, has been refitted and much improved, and affords comfortable quarters for travelers. Board and lodging per day \$1.25, which will be found equal to any other Hotel in Louisville.  
Feb. 4, 1858—6w.

Powder! Powder!!  
We have received on consignment, and will keep constantly on hand, a large lot of BLASTING and RIFLE POWDER, which we will sell at low figures.  
Feb. 1, 1857—td. KEENE & CO.

J. P. THOMPSON,  
DEALER IN FINE  
WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKY, &c.,  
AND IMPORTER OF THE CELEBRATED  
Bouzy Champagne,  
No. 76, Fourth street, Old Blue House,  
LOUISVILLE, KY.  
Jan. 25, 1858—13w.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad  
OMNIBUS LINE.  
The undersigned wishes to inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he is now running a regular line of Omnibuses, to and from the trains from Louisville and Lexington. In connection with this, he will deliver baggage to all parts of the city.  
Orders to be left at the Capital Hotel, Mansion House, or R. R. Depot.  
All he asks, a liberal share of public patronage.  
Jan. 26, 1858—td. JOHN HENDERSON.

SERVANTS FOR HIRE.  
I HAVE TWO GIRLS AND A BOY TO HIRE FOR COOKS, OR ONE OF THE GIRLS A GOOD HOUSE SERVANT, the other a careful and excellent nurse, and the boy a good house and dining room servant.  
Dec. 30, 1857—td. J. M. MILLS.

## Proclamation by the Governor.

\$200 REWARD.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JACKSON TRAILOR, did, kill and murder RICHARD JONES in the county of Rowan, and has since fled from justice;  
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Jackson Trailor, to the jailer of Rowan county within one year from the date hereof.  
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Jan. A. D. 1858, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.  
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.  
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.  
Said Trailor is about 21 years old; about 5 feet 9 inches high; heavy set; black hair, heavy suit and long black eyes and eyebrows, black and heavy, with rather bad countenances, and looks out at you through the eyebrows, very fleshy and rather bloated; softly round faced, and whiskers on the jaw rather thin and small; weight about 165 pounds and his hair rather flat appearance, his clothing is plain, blue pants, brown shoes on his feet.

Proclamation by the Governor.  
\$200 REWARD.  
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that FRANKLIN WILLIAMS did, on the 24th day of Dec. 1857, kill and murder WILLIAM PORTER, in the city of Louisville, and has since fled from justice;  
Now, therefore, I, CHARLES S. MOREHEAD, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the apprehension and delivery of said Williams, to the jailer of Jefferson county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be hereunto affixed, at Frankfort, this 23rd day of Dec. A. D. 1857, and in the 66th year of the Commonwealth.  
By the Governor: C. S. MOREHEAD.  
MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION.  
Said Williams is about 22 or 23 years of age; 5 feet 6 inches in height; tolerably heavy built; dark complexion; dark hair and eyes hair rather long; and wears a dark coat; had on a suit of black cloth clothes, and wore a black felt hat with a high crown; he is a physician by profession, and graduated at Nashville, Tenn.

Notice to the Public.  
All persons are forewarned not to credit any person on my account, without a written order from me. I have no money, and I have good reason to believe there will be attempts made to run me in debt again, and as a burnt child dreads the fire so do I.  
Jan. 21, 1858—td. ROBERT SACRY.

## THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

DIRECTED by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, under the supervision of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point and a practical Engineer, aided by a Staff Faculty. The course of study is that taught in the best Colleges, with the addition of a more extended course in Mathematics, Mechanics, Practical Engineering, and the study of the English Literature, Historical Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and in Modern Languages. The twenty-second session opens on the first Monday in February. Charges, \$100 per half-yearly session, payable in advance. Address the Superintendent at the Military Institute, Frankfort, Ky., or the undersigned.  
P. DUDLEY, President of the Board.  
Dec. 21, 1857.—td. "A" V. no copy.

Office City Council, FRANKFORT, January 2, 1858. }  
{ WHEREAS, that the property located on both sides of Holmes street, from its intersection with High street, East to the paper-mill and factory of John Watson & Co., and that are hereby required to grade and Macadamize the same under the direction of the street committee; and that they be required to have the same done on or before the 25th day of March next.  
By order of the Board,  
G. W. GWIN, Mayor.  
Attest: J. W. BATHURST, City Clerk.  
Jan. 16, 1858—w2m.

## SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT. LOW PRESSURE.

Regular U. S. Mail Packet between LOUISVILLE AND MEMPHIS.

TRIP L. T. T. Master, LEAVES Louisville every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M., returning, leaves Memphis every Friday at 5 P. M. This boat is fitted up and furnished in the latest and most elegant style, with every regard for the comfort and convenience of passengers is offered by careful and experienced men, well known to the community, by strict attention to business, to merit the confidence and patronage of the public.  
D. S. BENEDICT & SON, Agents.  
N. B. The Southerner connects promptly with the Memphis and New Orleans packets. Passengers ticketed through for \$25.00.  
Dec. 4, 1857—6m.

Regular Packet for Louisville.  
THE STEAMER DOVE, SAMUEL SANDERS Master, will leave Brooklyn, Monday, 1st inst., for Louisville, and Woodford landing every Tuesday and Friday at 6 o'clock, A. M.  
Leaves Louisville for Frankfort every Wednesday at 10 o'clock, P. M.  
Leaves Louisville every Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Frankfort, Woodford Landing, Oregon, Monday, and Brookly.  
For freight or passage apply on board or to JOHN WATSON & CO., Agents.  
Nov. 18, 1857—td.

## GREENWOOD FEMALE SEMINARY.

FRANKFORT, KY.  
Mrs. M. T. RYAN, Principal.  
Miss L. M. KENDALL, Teacher of Music.

THE Nineteenth session of this school will commence on Monday, the 11th day of January, 1858.  
EXPENSES PER SESSION.  
Board, including Washing, Fuel and Lights, \$60.00  
Tuition in English studies, French and Latin, 20.00  
Use of Piano, 25.00  
Use of Instrument for practice, 5.00  
Ornamental, Grecian and Antique Painting, each 5.00  
Stationery, 5.00  
Instructions in plain and ornamental needle work without charge.  
For further information address the Principal.  
Dec. 31, 1857—3m.

STOLEN!  
Stolen from the subscriber, about one mile below Frankfort, on Monday night last,  
A BLACK MARE,  
7 or 8 years old; 15 hands high; near eye out; shoulder rubbed with the collar; works well; no other marks recollected. There was taken with her an old saddle and blind bridle. A liberal reward will be paid for information that may enable me to recover her.  
Nov. 11, 1857—td. H. BLANTON.

Notice! Notice!!  
AFTER FIRST JANUARY, I WILL CONSIDER ALL accounts, note and due on FIRST MAY, SEPTEMBER, and JANUARY, (4 months credit) if not paid by due date, we shall charge interest from that time. Our old and punctual customers will please bear this in mind, for the ensuing year we will open no new accounts, and will only keep accounts with those who pay us promptly.  
Dec. 30, 1857—td. GRAY & TODD.

New Bacon. IN STORE AND FOR SALE BY  
Dec. 21, 1858. GRAY & TODD.

Watch Key Lost.  
I HAVE LOST A LARGE GOLD WATCH KEY, by returning it to me. The finder will confer a favor.  
Dec. 22, 1857. A. G. HODGES.

NEW AND SWEET LARD, for sale by  
Nov. 23, 1857. GRAY & TODD.

## W. A. GAINES, WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER, DEALER IN COUNTRY PRODUCE.—AND—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, St. Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky.

All accounts due on the 1st January, 1st May, and 1st September in each year. Interest charged on all accounts unpaid at maturity.

I am just in receipt of a large and choice stock of FINE GROCERIES, &c., consisting in part of the following articles:

Groceries.  
6 bbls prime No. 0 Sugar;  
6 bbls Loving's Crushed Sugar;  
4 bbls Loving's Pulverized Sugar;  
4 bbls Loving's Granulated Sugar;  
1 Tierce Preserving Sugar;  
1 1/2 bbls Plantation Molasses;  
2 1/2 bbls Plantation Molasses;  
3 bbls Belcher's Golden Syrup;  
10 gal Kegs Golden Syrup;  
4 bbls Baltimore Syrup;  
4 1/2 bbls Sugar-House Molasses;  
1 Tierce New Rice;  
12 boxes Macaroni;  
12 boxes Rosin Soap;  
12 boxes German Soap;  
12 boxes Star Candles;  
20 1/2 boxes Star Candles;  
10 boxes Hard Tallow Candles;  
10 sacks Rio Coffee;  
10 sacks Prime Old Java Coffee;  
Macaroni in bbls, 1/2 and 1/4 bbls;  
Carroll's Tar in 1/2 bbls;  
Salmon and White Lake Fish;  
Dry Beef and Beef Tongues;  
10 boxes Western Reserve Cheese;  
4 boxes Hamburg Cheese.

Seeds.  
20 bbls Clover;  
20 bbls Timothy;  
250 bushels Blue Grass,  
and all kinds of Garden Seeds.

250 bushels Potatoes;  
30 bushels Onions;  
5 bbls Dried Apples;  
26 bbls Uten Lime;  
25 bbls Apple Vinegar;  
2 bbls Lamp Oil;  
4000 Kegs Nails, all sizes;  
200 lbs Allspice;  
50 bushels Turnips;  
50 bbls Fine Apples;  
20 bbls Flour, John Mackin's;  
10 bbls Hydraulic Cement;  
4 bbls Lined Oil;  
2 bbls Spts. Turpentine;  
200 lbs Black Pepper;

## Wooden Ware.

6 doz. O'Rice's Wash Boards;  
2 doz. large size Wash Boards;  
1 doz. extra quality and size Wash Tubs;  
1 doz. medium size Wash Tubs;  
2 doz. Foot Tubs;  
4 doz. Sifters;  
1 doz. White Cedar Churns;  
3 doz. Painted Buckets;  
1 doz. Iron-bound Wash Buckets;  
3 doz. Butter-Firkins, all sizes;  
1 doz. Jar Cases;  
2 doz. 1/2 Bushel Measures;  
2 doz. Peck Measures;  
3 doz. Col. Buckets, Brass Hoops;  
12 doz. Shaker Brooms;  
1 doz. Cocoa Foot Mats;  
1 doz. Grass Foot Mats;

## Sundries.

100 lbs Quilt Baiting;  
600 lbs Carb. Soda;  
Saleratus;  
Indigo;  
Nutmegs;  
Siles;  
Cloves;  
Ginger;  
Isinglass;  
Mace;  
Pecans;  
Fresh Peaches in cans;  
Fresh Pine Apples;  
Extract Vanilla;  
Extract Lemon;  
Extract Peach;  
Extract Cloves;  
Extract Nutmeg;  
Burke's Baking Powder;  
British Lard;  
Cream Tartar;  
Indigo;  
Mustard;  
Lemon Syrup;  
Lime Juice;  
Cucumber Pickles;  
Tomato Catchup;  
Mushroom Catchup;  
Pepper Sauce;  
Fish Sauce;  
Worcestershire Sauce;  
Hot-stake Sauce;  
Gum Caps;  
Arrow Root and Shot;  
Trot Lines;  
Fishing Lines;  
Muslin Blacking;  
Lamp Black;  
Collins & Hunt's Axes;  
Squa Collars;  
Cotton and Mangle Maces;  
Sundries;  
Wrapping Twine;  
Caul-lewicks;  
Scrubb Brushes;  
Wash Brushes;  
Packing Brushes;  
Horse Brushes;  
Sole Brushes;  
Stump Ropes A. A. Brands;  
Luloxes T. Bacco different kinds;  
Sledman Schnapps;  
50 bbls New Whisky;  
4 bbls Old Whisky;  
Cucumber Pickles;  
Madeira Wine;  
Port Wine;  
Champaign Wine;  
Cooking Wine;

## AGRICULTURAL.

Straw Cutters;  
Corn Shellers;  
Steel Plows;  
Corn Crushers;  
Or any agricultural implements furnished to order on short notice.  
Feb. 9, 1858—td.

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